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A CUSTOMER.

To the PUBLIC.

IF the position be true (as I believe it is) that what is in principle "fundamentally wrong, no practice can render right and practicable;" it must follow that every person desirous of doing right, and will suffer themselves to reflect on the nature of slavery, and the consequences that must inevitably result from so large and increasing a number of the African race, now held in that state, but what must consider it as a political as well as moral evil, which, without some timely remedy, may at a future period be productive of dreadful consequences as hath already been the case in some places, particularly St. Domingo; for "there is a point "of endurance beyond which human nature cannot go at which the mind of man "rises by its native elasticity, with a spring "and violence proportioned to the degree "to which it has been depressed." And a countryman of our own, in his notes of this state, has queried, in my opinion with great propriety, viz "And can the liberties of "a nation be thought secure when we have "removed the only firm basis a conviction "in the minds of the people, that these "liberties are the gift of God? Indeed I "tremble for my country when I reflect "that God is just—that his justice cannot "sleep forever—that considering numbers, "nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among the possible events—that it may become probable "by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take "side with us in such a contest." It was not many years ago since it was declared under the authority of Congress and we then saw and believed it to be a truth, that "The "great principle of government is and "ever will remain in force, that men are "by nature free." And in the declaration of independence, it is said, "We hold "these truths to be self evident—that all "men are created equal—that they are endowed by the Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, "liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" If then these were the real sentiments of the people of America as adopted by their Representatives, how strangely do we differ in practice? For if any certain description of men, not charged with criminal practices, may under such a government, be utterly deprived of liberty, or the means of pursuing their own happiness what benefit can life be of? Or what security can others have of enjoying those inestimable previledges? It hath been said too, and that justly; "the rights of conscience we never submitted, we could not submit. We are "answerable for them only to God The "legislative powers of government extend "to such acts only as are injurious to o"thers." But what advantage would such a declaration be to a man under absolute restraint? Persecution consists in nothing else than punishments, penalties, and restraints from doing those things which we believe will tend to our happiness, or that we conceive to be our indispensible duty to do; It would therefore be very little consolation to a truly religious mind devoted to serve God, to be told he enjoyed liberty of conscience, whilst he remained in a state of abject slavery, and not even allowed a day to attend any public worship, or perform any other christian duty, in neglect of his master's business —We read however, that, "God is "no respecter of persons. But in every "nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted of him" How then can any professing to be disciple of Christ, and believe in his divine commands, of doing to others, as we would be done by, &c. reconcile the depriving our fellow creatures of the common and acknowledged rights of men, and of Christians; and leave them and their innocent offspring as an inheritance from generation to generation? Or can it be consistent with sound policy to countenance so great a violation of justice in any country? I believe not! and I believe also that, there are very few considerate people of any religious denomination, at this enlightened day, who can lay their hand on their heart and say that, they believe it to be wise and just to keep by coercive means any man (malefactors excepted) in a state of bondage, subject, like the brute creation, to be bartered and sold, with the aggravated circumstance of being often separated forever from the most near and dear connexions in life, and that too under sanction of law. But alas! how prevalent is custom? and how bewitching the lust of power, supported by private convenience, or imaginary interest; and thus to lay waste the tender feelings of humanity, and the moral obligations among men, children of the same Universal Father, whose tender mercies are over all his works; and who hath taught us through the medium of his Beloved Son our Saviour, to love enemies, to bless them that curse, to do good to them that hate, and pray for them that despitefully use and persecute us;—"that ye may be "the children of your Father which is in "Heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise "on the evil, and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and the unjust."

And seeing the people of Africa, are by their situation and circumstances, utterly incapable of doing us much harm were they so disposed, why should they be treated by us as the worst of enemies, not to say brutes? It is true they are ignorant, but it is said, "Ignorance is preferable to error, and he "is less remote from the truth who believes "nothing than he who believes what is "wrong." And I suppose there are no people on earth who have maturely considered the rights of man, and the dignity of their nature as the most noble part of the creation here below, but what will acknowledge that were all mankind of every nation, language and colour, to regard each other as brethren, and in the language of scripture, to "do "justly, love mercy, and walk humbly, "&c." it would tend to promote the happiness of all: And surely it is a mark of great degeneracy from the original state of man, and depravity from the precepts and example of Christ, who we profess to follow, to kill, to enslave and to render unhappy the people of any country, especially those who never did, or intended to do us any injury.—I readily acknowledge, however, that when evils become habitual, and are strengthened by imaginary interest they are difficult to remove, and naturally require time to effect it; and as slavery comes properly under this description, I readily grant, that notwithstanding the legislature did wrong in the first instance to give it the sanction of law, yet it probably would not now be best to use the same authority for an immediate and indiscriminate abolition; or until the minds of the people at large were more fully convinced of the evils attendant on slavery, and more disposed to relinquish such unrighteous property, than at present they seem to be; although held as I conceive in contradiction to every just law both divine and human; yet one thing I have been ready to conclude might be done with great propriety, that is, to pass a law declaring the children of slaves to be born after the passing such act free; and to be educated at the expence of the public and bound out as other orphans generally are; or left under the care of those who hold their parents, but removeable at the discretion of the courts, in case of improper treatment. I am not ignorant of the law which now allows the emancipation of slaves under certain restrictions; yet considering the growing nature of the evil, and the fatal consequences that may ensue from the natural increase, and the length of time it may require to abolish it in that way, I have believed it would be highly proper, and well becoming the legislature of a free and enlightened people, to devise some other mode for a gradual, but more effectual abolition, of an evil of such magnitude; and I know of none more likely to answer every good purpose, without interfering with what is called private property, than what is above proposed (for surely children unborn, are no man's property). We might then look forward with a well grounded hope, that in proportion as the evils attendant on slavery diminished, so would our true interest, safety, and happiness be promoted.

A CITIZEN *of the* WORLD.

October 29, 1793.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. BROWN,

IF in 1778, when we were soliciting the assistance of France, any misunderstanding had unhappily arisen between our government, and the minister of that nation, how soon would it have been conciliated by the most soft and assuasive applications—explanations would have taken place——clouds would have been dissipated by the sun-shine of a warm and steady friendship:—But now, Mr. Willcocks is to have the minister dismissed. Differences light as air, are to be made mountains of to prevent the restoration, perhaps of cordiality and a good understanding *cui bono?*—For what use are we to quarrel with the minister and dismiss him, is it in order that war may be declared against us by France—so, that like the Machiavelian Mr. Pitt, we may lay the wrong at their door, instead of our own—will this save us from the horrors of this war, or from being at last perhaps made victims of it. No, sir, our interest is peace and neutrality, and if we covet this sincerely, we shall bear a little with our old friends, even in their enthusiasm and indiscretion, as well as we can bear with our old enemies, in their restrictions, vexations, and captures of our property.

Mr. Willcocks professes himself the friend of the republic of France—but is it the part of a friend to blow the coals when disputes unhappily fall out between great public men or bodies, will it serve the republic, that her minister should be now here abused, degraded, humbled—But Mr. Willcocks sufficiently indicates his hostility to the republic itself, when he says, enthusiasm led his (the minister's) countrymen to declare war against all the world, unnecessarily, and impolitically, whereas the fact is, all the world declared war against France, by such acts and conduct as were clear aggressions, and could from a spirited people, meet only the reply which they did—It is true, the league is formidable, but the God of liberty and of battles, is with the banners of the republic, he has all along in this century, smiled not on the disciplined battalions, as he is said to have done formerly, but on freemen, contending for their rights, and the league will be worsted in their crusade, because their cause is an unjust one—they have no right to interfere in this quarrel, they might make peace consistently with all just pretensions whenever they please, but their ambition, their love of conquest forbids them, and will at last prove the grave of their expiring systems.

Mr. Willcocks observes, that the mechanics, the merchants, lawyers and husbandmen of America, all desire the dismission of the minister—he is very much mistaken; they all desire peace, harmony, neutrality. They see with pain, the French minister in America, treated as A FOREIGNER!—A BIRD OF PASSAGE!—A FRENCHMAN!—and the American minister equally unpopular at Paris. These things look portentous, of no good to our shipping, nor to the produce of our farms: the mechanic will make nothing out of these things—they may indeed please lawyers, who live by the discord of their neighbors, and even of their friends, but I can assure Mr. Willcocks, that they please nobody else.

I hope the effort attempted, to set the minister and President at variance will not succeed—if the former is a rash young man, the President is old, full of fame, of wisdom, of virtue—much is expected from these qualities towards peace and tranquility, and I will venture to say, the more these are the consequence of his measures, the more pleasing will it be to nine-tenths of his fellow-citizens and constituents.

But some gentlemen are so violent among us, to resent every rash or imprudent expression of the minister's, that they seem to forget that the doctrine of forbearance, is as clearly our duty from imitation of the example of France; as from any other consideration in the months of July or August last, the national convention thought fit to lay an embargo on the export of brandy, wine, and sundry other articles, in consequence whereof many of our ships under valuable charters of affreightment, were detained at Bourdeaux and elsewhere, and likely to be deprived of their rich foreign freights; at this moment a deputation of American Captains, without considering what was the authoritative channel of communication, at once appealed to the people of France by their representatives at the bar of the convention, for redress in language, too of a threatning and hostile nature and such as sovereigns might early have interpreted offensively; but the convention kindly passing over all defects in form or hasty and ill advised expressions, at once referred the request of the American Captains to a committee; and their requests were all granted, by which immense freights are secured to our shipping—well may it be said to our government, if sometimes offended by slight indiscretions they should be tempted to resent them—Go and do you likewise.

But Mr. Willcocks promises a ludicrous proclamation from Mr. Genet, in his quality of Viceroy of America—if it appears, it would be easy to contrast it with one from his most sacred Majesty, George the third in his quality of governor of our northern posts, of director of our exports, and commander in chief of our navigation, and commerce, extracted from some late regulations of his in council; or with another from Charles the fourth, King of Spain—in his quality of director of the navigation of the Mississippi—and disposer of the produce of our western country—For as I am impartial in my discussions, I wish that both sides should be heard, and that there should be

FAIR PLAY.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Monday, August 26.

Letter from the administrators of the department of the Ardennes.

Mezieres, August 24.

"Citizen President, tell the National Convention, that its Commissioners with the army of the North, gave us the signal, and this Department suddenly rose. 12,000 men are marching to Avesnes, 5000 remain for the defence of the strong places; and in this country remains only fathers of families of the second class. We have kept a man for each wheel plough. Tell the National Convention, that the patriotism of the inhabitants of the Ardennes is superior to all sacrifices and to all dangers; and that from one end of the forest in which they dwell to the other, every arm is employed in works of war, and every heart worthy of liberty.

Tuesday, August 27.

The Citizens of Quimper vindicated their conduct, having been accused of being federalists, and of having harboured the fugitive deputies. They represented that their answer respecting the acceptance af the constitution was, that they were all submission to the decrees of the Convention.

Engagement between the Marseillois and the troops of the Convention.

A letter from the Commissioner of the Convention with the army sent against the Marseillois, was read, and runs nearly to the following purport:

"Avignon, Aug. 23, 1793.
"Second Year of the Republic, One and Indivisible.

"Citizen President,

"The Marseillois having crossed the River Durance, carried the posts which defended the Castle of Cadenet, and rendered themselves master of it

"Their publican general immediately summoned the Citizens to rise: at the call of the country, 6,00 men came forth and attacked the Marseillois We were on the point of taking the castle by storm, when the rebels evacuated it and took flight. Arbaud, their Chief, has been made prisoner, as his wounds would not permit him to take flight. Arbaud has 36 Marseillois to be his companions of misfortune; 100 of them killed, and we took three pieces of cannon, and six hundred weight of gun powder. One single chasseur of the Allobrogi took eighteen Marseillois. The prisoners have been conducted to the citadel of Avignon.

"The rebels had taken Manosque: the representative of the people, Robertspierre, and his colleague, run the greatest dangers; their carriages, baggage, and papers were seized. Mainville was in the wrong when he represented that his father and his family had been murdered: they have, on the contrary, been respected by the rebels, and well treated while eighty of the patriots were massacred.

(Signed) "POULTRIE."

The convention charged the minister at war, by a decree, to promote the Allobrogan chasseur, who took 18 Marseillois.

A letter from the commandant of the army of the upper Rhine, gave an account of

the fete celebrated when that army accepted the conſtitution.

The Patriots of the department of Dordogne implored the vengeance of the nation upon the adminiſtrators of that department, and demanded the ſequeſtration of their property, for having expended the public money in raiſing a departmental force.

Reduction of the army of the royaliſts in La Vendee.

Bourdon of Paris. "A member has this moment received a private letter, which announces a great ſucceſs obtained over the banditti in La Vendee. The committee of public welfare has received a confirmation of this news; I requeſt the aſſembly to hear the reading of that letter."

One of the ſecretaries then read as follows:

"Good news, my friend! freſh ſucceſſes in La Vendee!—the army of the Banditti is entirely diſorganizing itſelf——famine ſpreads her ravages through its ranks: they cut one another's throats for a mouthful of bread; all their ammunition and proviſions have been taken by the troops of the republic; and this intelligence has juſt been received by an expreſs from Saumur. The reſult of all this is, that one half of the catholic army is come over to join the troops of the rspublic. Deſertion is ſo great among the banditti, that the whole army is reduced to 6000 deſperadoes. Let us cruſh this laſt grain of royalty and fanatacifm, and carry afterwards our arms againſt the banditti of the North. Liberty will be ſecurely eſtabliſhed."—[Applauſe.]

Evacuation of Savoy.

Impeachment of General Kellerman.

Amar. "What ſignifies the profound ſilence obſerved reſpecting our actual ſituation with regard to Lyons and Mont Blanc? I learn that the Savoyard have been ſhamefully betrayed—that their territory has been evacuated without ſtriking a blow—that Kellerman, the infamous Kellerman, reſiſting our commiſſioners, puſhes on no longer with briſkneſs the ſiege of Lyons and ſuffered the department of Mont Blanc to be invaded. I move that the committee of public welfare do make a ſpeedy report on this ſubject, and that the heads of the guilty be ſtruck off by the ſword of the law." [Applauſe.]

Thuriot ſaid, that Amar ought not to have ſpread the alarm before he knew whether what he had advanced was true, and as he did not know the facts or the correſpondence.

Lacroix ſpoke to the ſame purport; but expreſſed his ſurprize at the ſilence of the committee reſpecting Lyons, beſieged ſince the 19th inſtant, of which place no official accounts had been received, though private bulletins were circulated throughout Paris; he moved that the committee do give an account, explanatory of the ſituation of the republic with regard to Lyons.——Decreed.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 28.

The following letter was firſt read:

Lille, Auguſt 25.

"We think it our duty to ſend you intelligence which you have no doubt received from our colleagues, Duqueſnoy, and Debas. General Houchard has juſt informed us, that an army of 18,000 Engliſh is before Dunkirk, and that the Duke of York has ſummoned that town to ſurrender This general, who came here yeſterday afternoon, ſays he means inſtantly to depart for Caſſel, in order to ſuccour Dunkirk; and that he means to employ a body of 30,000 men, to oppoſe the Engliſh.

"The diviſion of Caſſel has been reinforced within this week by 14,000 good troops, ſent thither by general Houchard; namely, eight thouſand, under the command of the general of diviſion Jourdan; and ſix thouſand, under the general of diviſion Loundier. Our poſition on the ſide of Lille has for ſome days been ſtrengthened by the total retreat of the enemy from Lincelles and Blaton; from which they attempted to drive us, and where they were ſo ill treated in the afternoon of the 18th, as we have already informed you.

"We expect the moſt happy effects from the efforts which general Houchard propoſes to make, of which we ſhall be careful to ſend you intelligence.

(Signed) "Bentabolle,
"Levaſſeur."

General Roſſignol, depoſed by deputies Bourdon (of the Oiſe) and Goupilleau, has been reinſtated in his command by the National Convention; Bourdon and Goupilleau are recalled.

LONDON, September 13.

His Royal higneſs Prince Adolphus, arrived at Deal yeſterday. The particulars of the late action are not yet made public, but certainly they ſoon will; for his Royal highneſs it is probable, has brought them with him. His own Hanoverian regiment went into action one thouſand ſtrong, and according to information we have received, & which we fear will prove too true, came out with ſixty-three, and one Enſign.

The Prince has brought with him a liſt of eighty-three officers killed in the late action. The artillery left by our troops, it is ſaid, was not even ſpiked up.

By letters from the army we learn, that the road from Ghivelde to Dunkirk, was ſtrewed with the dead carcaſes of men and horſes. Several officers ſay, that they were obliged to march over them, ſo thickly was the ground covered.

Colonel Eld, who fell before Dunkirk, was one of thoſe officers who in America were obliged to throw the dice for their lives.

The King of Poland has proved himſelf by the noble ſtand which he ſo long made in defence of his country, to be of a brave mind—By his declining to involve his whole country in the ſame calamities that have overtaken a part of it, he has acted the part of a wiſe King.

The crews of the Leopard and Thetis were much afflicted with the ſcurvy upon their arrival in England. They had lived for five months upon ſalt proviſions; the iſland of St. Helen, from want of rain for four years paſt, not being able to afford the ſmalleſt refreſhment.

GLOUCESTER, September 16.

Extract of a letter from London, Saturday Evening.

"The check which the Duke of York's army before Dunkirk received on the 8th inſtant, has occaſioned the immediate ſending over to Nieuport 2000 more troops, who were lying on board ſhips in the Downs, uncertain whether their deſtination was for the Weſt-Indies or elſewhere. It was matter of apprehenſion to many people, when they ſaw the Duke of York detaching his army from the ſiege of Dunkirk, that the French would make ſome grand effort to intercept, and cut them off; and the events of theſe ſurmiſes were not ill founded. The Duke of York's army were certainly retiring in great haſte; but the Auſtrian General, Baron de Beaulieu, coming with a reinforcement of 25,000 men, attacked the French near Ypres, and has routed them with great ſlaughter—it is aſſerted, 3000 killed, and 2000 taken priſoners. By which timely diverſion and aſſiſtance, the Duke of York's army, it is ſaid, have recovered their ſpirits, and were about to reſume their old camp near Dunkirk. We had the news of this action yeſterday in ſeveral letters from Oſtend, Nieuport, &c. but they are not very clear or conſiſtent; and no further particulars are arrived to-day."

NEW-LONDON, November 7.

Tueſday inſt. arrived ſhip Young, Eagle, Capt. Lord, from Oſtend, which he left the 12th September.—The following important intelligence we received from an intelligent paſſenger, as the news at Oſtend. The French on the 8th of September, made an attack on the Combined Forces beſieging Dunkirk, in which they were greatly ſucceſsful; having completely routed and purſued them for three leagues. The loſs of the Combined Armies was ſtated, in toto, at 5000 men: the loſs fell heavily upon the Engliſh and Hanoverains; the legion of French emigrants raiſed in England, ſuffered ſeverely.—On the 10th and 11th September, great numbers of wounded were conſtantly arriving in waggons and boats, amongſt whom were Prince Erneſt, Prince Adolphus, (ſons to the Britiſh King) and three Hanoverian Generals; Prince Erneſt was ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded. The day after the defeat the Combined Army took poſſeſſion of their former poſts near the city. An embargo was laid on all veſſels in the harbor of Oſtend, to prevent any veſſel from carrying the intelligence to England, before the packet ſailed with an official account.

On the 14th Sept. Capt. Lord ſpoke a fleet conſiſting of a frigate, two ſloops of war and eight tranſports, with troops, from England, bound to Oſtend.

Capt. Smith who arrived here on Tueſday, left Liverpool the 10th Sept. conſequently the intelligence which he has brought is not of ſo late date as we have previouſly received. He relates that the war is amazingly unpopular; petitions preſenting daily from the cities and capital towns; and that diſcontent is raiſing his grim front throughout the kingdom.—If *John Bull* runs, who can hold him by the horns; *let Tyrants beware!*

SALEM, November 5.

Captain Putnam arrived here laſt Friday in 80 days from St. Peterſburg. The Ruſſian fleet had returned into port for winter. In the Caregat he parted with Captain Davis from Copenghaen for Boſton.

Same Day Captain Flint arrived from Cadiz, which he left about the 10th of September. He brings the ſame account, of the return of the Spaniſh fleet, that Captain Slewman did (they being in company at Cadiz at the time) except that he thinks it was a few days later. Captain Slewman ſailed from Cadiz the 18th of Auguſt.

On Friday night Captain Archer arrived from Cadiz, which he left the 21ſt of September. He ſays, the Spaniſh fleet which had returned into that port on account of the great mortality on board, was not a part of the combined fleet, but had been cruiſing ſeparately in the Mediterranean. Before he left Cadiz, the moſt of the fleet had again ſailed for the Mediterranean, after having landed as he was told 7000 ſick men.

Captain Beſom arrived here yeſterday from Copenhagen, in 48 days paſſage. Three days after his ſailing, he ſpoke with an Engliſh veſſel ſeven days from Oſtend, which informed him of the defeat of the Duke of York's forces near Dunkirk, and mentioned their loſs of men as very great.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

A correſpondent laſt evening favored us with "The Courier," an evening paper, printed in London Sept. 14. The account in this paper, & Briſtol papers, ſtate (in proceedings of the National Convention of Sept, 1, 2, 3, and 4, which will appear in turn) That Gen. Dugua had charged the Spaniards with bayonets, at Elne near Perpignan, who retreated precipitately, took and burnt ſtores, &c. That the enemy at the Rhine were continually beaten by the bravery of the French ſoldiers—That near 2000 Auſtrians were laid in the duſt near Straſburgh, about Auguſt 28, the whole people reſorted to arms! That the decree

"That the whole people ſhall riſe againſt tyranny," is carrying into execution with enthuſiaſm—That the germ of counter revolution is entirely cruſhed at Rouen—That the rebels in the environs of Bourbon and Goupilleau are actually ſubdued—That Sept 3d, in Convention (of America) Villers, in the name of the committee of commerce, made a report on the petitions of the Captains of veſſels of the United States. He propoſed the following plan of a decree, which was adopted:

"The National Convention, deſirous to obviate all the difficulties which may riſe with reſpect to the execution of the decree of the 15th of laſt month, by which the exportation of ſeveral articles is prohibited, & ſecure the means of exchange to the Captains of neutral veſſels, who bring into France either proviſions or raw materials, after having heard the report of its committees of commerce and marine, decreed ſeveral articles tending to produce the deſired effect." That ſeveral ſucceſſes againſt the rebels at Saumur increaſed daily, and that the rebels, who advanced in three columns at St. Maixent, were cut to pieces, and 300 taken priſoners. That near la Mothe Athard, the patriots gave no quarters to the rebels; the brave garriſon of Mentz had arrived there, and ſwear never to depart La Vendee until all the rebels are killed or brought to a ſenſe of their duty. The miniſter of war, Sept. 4, announced a complete victory over the Spaniards at the foot of Mount Libre, with the loſs of their camp and all their equipage, not a Spaniard eſcaped. That 8 Engliſh ſhips entered Toulon, with the commiſſioners from Marſeilles, dated Auguſt 29th, received with firmneſs by the Convention who were alſo informed, that Gen. Cartaux commanded all the leading paſſes to Toulon, & that the Engliſh could make no important excurſions in the ſouth. That new ſucceſſes attended the patriotic arms at Nantz. That the people had formed into battalions in Alſace to the amount of 140,000 men!—Thus far in Convention.

The Courier further ſtates, under the London head of Saturday evening Sept. 14th—That 86 officers of the allied army was killed on the ſpot, while the Duke was effecting his junction with Marſhal Freytag; 60 waggons of wounded were ſent to Furnes on that evening, and 60 more the next day; 2000 barrels of powder were taken by the French—That the French afterwards attacked Ypreſs, but were repulſed with the loſs of 2000 men—and immediately after the Duke had planned a return to the ſiege of Dunkirk!—That the Prince Adolphus had returned to his Royal Father at Kew, with a ſlight wound.

A gentleman arrived this morning from Boſton, reports, that when he left that town, a veſſel arrived from Cadiz, after a ſhort paſſage had brought the following intelligence:—"The inhabitants of Toulon had refuſed to participate in the crime of thoſe who ſurrendered the town—they had taken poſſeſſion of the fort Lamalle, which commands the road, and it was very probable, the Engliſh would not find it ſo eaſy to go out as to get in."

NOVEMBER 15.

We have a report that in Canada they were in conſternation for fear of an attack on Quebec, from Admiral Sercey's fleet, who it was there ſaid had thirteen thouſand troops with him; and that ſome of the forces from Upper Canada, had been actually ordered down to Quebec. It was alſo reported, that the Flora, a French forty gun frigate, had entered the Gulph of St. Laurence, and deſtroyed ſome fiſheries there.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, dated September 13.

"The ſituation of mercantile people in this country, is truly diſtreſſing.—Our laws are bad, and they are as badly managed. The only hopes we have that when they are at the worſt, they will take a turn. The war is an unnatural one, a war of kings againſt the people. We have reaſon to think that the event will ſhow the folly of it. It is much ſuſpected here, that the allied powers in Europe will not allow neutrality—if ſo, America will be brought in for a ſhare; and the general opinion here is, ſhe will aſſiſt France."

NOVEMBER 16.

Committee Chamber,
City Hall, Nov. 14th, 1793.

After the long continued diſtreſs with which our city hath been afflicted, the committee have the happineſs to congratulate their fellow-citizens upon the return of as great a degree of health, they unanimouſly believe, as uſually prevails at this ſeaſon of the year.

They have heard of no new caſes in the malignant fever for many days, and they have great reaſon to ſuppoſe, that there will not remain any veſtige of it in the city or ſuburbs after a few days.

Applications for admiſſion to the hoſpital at Buſh Hill have ceaſed. Of ninety-one patients who ſtill remain there, the phyſicians are not apprehenſive of loſing above three or four; the convaleſcents encreaſe daily.

Among the great number of our citizens who retired to the country, it doth not appear that one of them hath been attacked by the diſorder ſince their return; reports to the contrary have been circulated, which upon inveſtigation have proved to be falſe.

Purifying the houſes where the diſorder hath been, is eſſentially neceſſary to prevent future infection. The committee think it incumbent upon them to repeat to their fellow-citizens, and to urge in the moſt preſſing manner the performance of this important duty.

Cloathing, either for the body or beds, which hath been made uſe of by the ſick, and more particularly for thoſe who have died of the diſorder, ſhould be waſhed, baked, buried or deſtroyed. The loſs which would attend a total deſtruction, will not, it is hoped, be put in competition with the life or health of an individual, much leſs with thoſe of the community.

The committee are of opinion, that our fugitive brethren, as well as others, who have buſineſs to tranſact, may ſafely come to the city without danger from the late prevailing diſorber.

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
Preſident.

BALTIMORE, November 15.

London papers further adviſe, that the public mind has been agitated for ſome time paſt, by the manœuvres of the Jacobins reſpecting a war with America, and go on with ſaying that "prepared as this country is to reſiſt every inſult and to depend upon its own reſources, we have no difficulty in ſaying, that any wanton attack upon our conſequence and power would meet with the moſt determined correction, and America

would soon feel the distress that would result from a misunderstanding with this country,

Our correspondents from the American States have enabled us to assure the public, that the rumours respecting any plan or idea of that country forming an association with the French, is totally unfounded; and that there does not exist, in any respect whatever, any party of men who are capable of disturbing the harmony between this country and America. The French Ambassador took upon him to give letters of marque to three vessels all of which have been seized and dismantled, the Senate gave his excellency notice, that if he issued any such orders in future he must quit the country.

MARTNSBURG, November 11.

We may expect soon to have important intelligence from our army at the westward. If this army should meet with a fate similar to St. Clair's, &c. it is hoped the eyes of "the people" will be so far opened as to call on Congress for an explicit declaration of the validity of our claim, together with the views and designs of those who are urging that hitherto disgraceful, expensive, and destructive business.—Millions of dollars expended, and thousands of men slain, will call for a public investigation, as no freeman, who pays an "additional tax" to support this war, will any longer be satisfied with a bare recital, on paper, of the "mismanagement and neglect" of any department whatever. A war for territory, at this period, when millions of acres lie totally uncultivated within our own borders, though beneficial to individuals, must eventually prove ruinous to the United States, and absorb a revenue which ought to be appropriated to the useful purpose of discharging our foreign and domestic debt.

November 18. By Mr. R. Campbell, who arrived in this neighbourhood a few days since, from Lexington in Kentucky, which he left on the 25th ult. we were informed, that the evening before he departed that place, news arrived there, that Gen. Wayne with the army then under his command, had reached Fort Jefferson, but that the baggage waggons, 22 in number, under a guard of 100 men, (which were left 15 miles in the rear of the army) were intercepted by a body of 400 Indians, who killed and took the whole guard, with all the waggons, corn, whisky &c. &c.—The credibility of our informant leaves us little hopes but that this unfortunate event is too true.

NORFOLK, November 20.

On Sunday last arrived here the schooner Bride, Capt. Quandril, from Cape Nichola Mole; who informs, that the English were fortifying that place, being under apprehensions of an attack from M. Sonthonax, who was collecting a large body of white and black troops at Port Paix for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated November 10, 1793.

I arrived here this day and was agreeably surprised by finding my house open and a general appearance of business in the city. I immediately opened my store and am now going on with business as usual, for these 10 or 12 days I have not heard any person taking any illness—almost all the stores are open, business pretty brisk, and the inhabitants in tolerable spirits.

RICHMOND, November 25.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, *Esq. Secretary of State, to a gentleman of this city, dated German-Town, November* 24, 1793.

"I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that after the great rains which fell the first three or four days of this month, not a single new infection of the yellow fever took place; that those then ill of it are either dead or recovered; & that there is the most respectable assurance that there is not at this time a single subject remaining under that disorder. The refugee inhabitants have been returning into the city ever since the rains, without incurring any accident. Some who had returned before the rains, caught the disease. It is probable that in the course of this week and the next, 99 out of 100 of those who had left the city, will be returned into it. As the Members of Congress, coming from a distance, may be uninformed of the real state of things, the President will probably remain here (though he has been into the city) to form a point of union for them to assemble at, and decide on their own view of things."

Extract from the JOURNAL *of the* SENATE, *November* 19.

Mr. Maund reported from the Committee appointed to notify to Henry Lee, Esq. his re election to be Governor or Chief Magistrate of the commonwealth for the ensuing year, that the Committe had, according to order, waited on that gentleman, and notified him thereof; and that he had given an answer thereto, which was delivered in at the Clerk's table, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Citizen Dourney is recognized by the President of the United States, as Consul for the Republic of France at Boston.

BASTILE OF SAXONY.

This vast rock is not a fortress that an enemy must subdue before he can conquer Saxony. It contains but a small garrison, incapable of making a sally; and serves only to secure the records of the country, and prisoners of state. Konigstein is the Bastile of Saxony; in which many a brave man has pined out his life in durance. When Baron Trenck was there, part of the rock was blown up to form casements. In doing this was found a dungeon, bored in the solid stone, to the depth of sixty fathoms. At the bottom of this dungeon appeared a bedstead, on which a skeleton reposed, and by its side the remains of a dead dog—mournful sight for a heart possessed of the feelings of a man. How savage the tyrant that can invent such tortures for his fellow-creatures, and can lie down on his pillow, conscious that in a hole like this a man is slowly consuming the lamp of life, feebly supported by vain hopes of his compassion! Even now the walls of this prison confine three persons not unworthy of notice. One of these was private secretary to the court of Saxony, and in the year 1756, betrayed the secrets of the Dresden archives to the King of Prussia. He was taken in Poland, and has now been four and thirty years in a dungeon: he still lives; but his appearance is more that of a wild beast than of a man.

Another is one Colonel Acton. He who is acquainted with the secret history of Dresden will remember the horrid poison scheme, which was detected, but was thought proper to be kept secret, Acton was the chief in this conspiracy.

—DEATHS—

On Wednesday last, in this City, Col. THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH.

The same day, at Salisbury, in Chesterfield County, Mrs. CAROLINE M. TURPIN, the amiable consort of Dr. PHILIP TURPIN, of that place.

☞ Our readers are requested to correct the following errors in our last Thursday's paper, 3d page, 3d col. 46, and 47th lines from the top, for, "To wuich *joint communication* the Governor made the follow reply," read, To which SEVERAL ADDRESSES, the Governor made the following reply.

NOTICE,

TO all whom it may concern, that unless the Gentlemen, who have unsettled accounts upon my books for the years 1792 and 1793, do not come forward and settle the same, by bond or any other way that may suit the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of Dec. next, otherwise without respect of persons, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney.

RICHARD BOWLER.

Richmond, Nov. 23, 1793.

STRAYED or stolen, on Friday the 15th of this instant, two elegant HORSES, in very low order; a large young sorrel, and a bay;—the bay, ten or eleven years old, and much marked with saddle spots, and has a small blaze down his forehead.——Whoever will bring said horses to me in this city, shall have Four Dollars reward. J. DARNEILLE.

Richmond, Nov. 23, 1793.

VENDUE SALES.

TO-MORROW, at XI o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, at the VENDUE-OFFICE, For CASH,

A Bale of Coarse CLOTHS and COATINGS, assorted;
CORDUROYS, FANCY CORDS, and VELVERETS, ditto——And,
A few hhds. West-India RUM.

M. VANDEWALL, V. M.

Richmond, Nov. 25, 1793.

At Norfolk, for Liverpool,

The new American ship

ST. TAMANY,

Bathurst Daingerfield, *Master*;

BURTHEN about 450 hogsheads tobacco; to sail by the 15th of December. For freight or passage, apply to Mr. *Robert Johnston*, Hanover Town, Mr. *Robert Gamble*, Richmond, Messrs. *Campbell & Wheeler*, Petersburg, the Master on board, or

FONTAINE MAURY.

Fredericksburg, Nov. 17, 1793.

BY PERMISSION.

Will be exhibited, for the last time this year, at the NEW-THEATRE, near the Capitol, on FRIDAY Evening the 29th instant (November) at half after six o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair evening,

Grand and Ingenious

FIRE-WORKS,

By M. ROSAINVILLE,

MASTER FIRE-WORKER.

1 A Salute on the discharge artificial, dedication to the fifteen states of America.
2 A running sun of different colours, each of them announced by an explosion.
3 The evolution of the sprinkling wheel.
4 A verticule wheel of blue ground.
5 The beautiful Italienne rose.
6 A verticule running wheel, representing in the centre, the white and dazzling of the moon.
7 Mrs. Marlborough's fan.
8 The mercuries caducee.
9 The running horizontally pyramidal, crowned of sprinkling running vertically piece.
10 The water fall.
11 Three fixed cascades running each upon the others.

The Fire-Works will be terminated by the battle and metamorphosis of the three butterflies in the centre of six running fountains, crowned with china trees and atmospherical beauties, stars serpents, batteries, noise of war, &c.

¶b¶ Admittance six shillings.

☞ Tickets to be had at the Post-Office, and of M. Rosainville, in the new house near the Savage Tavern upon the Hill.

The Fire-Work will be announced quarter of an hour before the performance, by a discharge of Three ARTIFICIAL CANNON.

WILLIAM AND GEORGE RICHARDSON,

Goldsmiths and *Jewellers*,

RICHMOND,

WITH gratitude acknowledge the many favors they have received from their Countrymen and others in the line of their business, and beg leave to inform them, that they have now on hand a great variety of ELEGANT WROUGHT GOLD, SILVER, and PLATED WARE.

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

IN GOLD.
ELEGANT bracelets,
Lockets,
Neck Clasps,
Plain and set Buttons,
Plain and stone Rings,
Breast Pins and Broaches,
Bracelet Buckles,
Ear Rings,
Stock Buckles,
Seals,

Silver Table Spoons,
Tea, Desart & Salt Spoons,
Soup and Punch Ladles,
Sugar Dishes and Tongs,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Pencil Cases,
Launcet do.
Scissars in do.
Silver & plated Casters,
Coffee Pots,
Tea Pots,
Cream Pots,
Tea Urns,
Tea Caddies & Cannisters,
Large Candlesticks,
Bracket and chamber do.
Snuffers and Stands,
Goblets,
Tumblers & Beakers,
Butter Boats,
Dish Stands,
Salts, a great variety,
Waiters
Cream Buckets,
Bottle Sliders,
Fish and Pudding Knives,
Ink Stands, &c. &c.

They are selling the above articles on the most reasonable terms, and continue as usual to manufacture every article in their way. MOURNING RINGS and LOCKETS, with all kinds of Enamelling and Hair Devices, executed in the most elegant manner; and the highest prices given for old *Gold* and *Silver*. t. f.

JESSE THORNTON,

HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he still carries on his business (in a more extensive manner than heretofore) at his shop on the Main-street, opposite Messrs. Mitchell and Gardner's store; where he manufactures and has constantly for sale, all kinds of HATS at his usual low prices, fo CASH.

☞ ROBERT GRAY, who was some time since an apprentice to me, who enlisted under Captain Heth, and whose discharge I can obtain—if he will return to his duty by the 10th of November next he will be received into employ, provided he makes reasonable compensation for the time he has lost. J. T.

Richmond, October 7, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND containing upwards of eight-hundred acres, lying on the south-side of the south-branch of Pamunkey river in Hanover County, improved with a large and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, with proper OFFICES, GARDEN, &c. The land is fertile, abounds with fine water, and excellent MEADOW-GROUND, which will be shewn by Drury Jones, on the premises, and the terms made known by application to the subscriber at present in Richmond.

M. ANDERSON.

Richmond, November 7, 1793.

THE estate of the late WILLIAM RONALD, deceased, is now in a situation that will enable the Guardians of the Orphans of the said RONALD, with proper indulgence, to pay all legal demands against the estate. All persons having such demands, are therefore desired to furnish the Guardians by some early opportunity with the amount, specifying whether by bond or bill, to whom the debt was made payable, and when it became due.

As soon as the Guardians are furnished with the amount of all the debts, they propose calling a meeting of the Creditors, when they will communicate to them the prospect of payment.

Letters directed to the care of *Andrew Ronald*, *John Marshall*, or *Edward Carrington*, Esquires, will meet with a ready conveyance to

WILLIAM BENTLEY,
JOHN SWANN,
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
} Guardians.

N. B. It is expected that postage will be paid on all letters coming through the post-office. (oawtf)

Powhatan, September, 1793.

To be LEASED *for a term of years,*
Or, SOLD *at* 12 *months credit,*
Giving the purchaser an undoubted right,

THE LOT, and HOUSES thereon, in the town of *Scottsville*, county of *Powhatan*, at present occupied by the subscriber; the house consists of a parlour, bedroom, and store 18 feet square, ready for the reception of goods; there are two commodious rooms upstairs; the smokehouse, kitchen and stable are all new, and suitable for a genteel family.

There are five acres of land well enclosed, and divided into two lots, each having the advantage of a spring, adequate to supplying with water a distillery and tan-yard.

Scottsville is in a fine, healthy, Wheat and Tobacco country, the county court held there, and the neighbourhood thickly settled with respectable Planters.—Application to be made to Messrs. *Montgomery's* & *Henry Richmond*; Messrs. *Deane's* in *Cumberland* county, or in *Scottsville* to

JOHN ANNESLEY.

Powhatan, Sept. 26, 1793 oawtf

James River Company.

AT a meeting of the DIRECTORS of the JAMES RIVER COMPANY, on the 26th of October, 1793.—

RESOLVED, That all Holders of Shares in said Company, are hereby NOTIFIED, That every share upon which any requisition heretofore made, shall remain uncomplied with on the FIRST MONDAY in FEBRUARY next, will certainly be, on that day, SOLD, according to law.——The sale to commence at twelve o'clock, at the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, and to continue from day to day until completed.

Extract from the minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at S. PLEASANTS & Co's. *Printing-Office, opposite Mr* Bowler's *and next door below the* Swan-Tavern,

[PRICE FIFTEEN PENCE].

An EXAMINATION
OF THE
Late Proceedings of Congress
RESPECTING THE
OFFICIAL CONDUCT
OF THE
SECRETARY
OF THE
TREASURY.

SONG.

OF all my experience how vaft the amount,
Since fifteen long winters I fairly can count;
Was ever poor damfel fo fadly betray'd,
For to live to thefe years, and yet ftill be a maid.

Ye heroes, triumphant by land and by fea,
Sworn vot'ries to love, yet unmindful of me;
You can ftorm a ftrong fort, or can form a blockade,
Yet ye ftand by, like daftards, and fee me a maid!
Ye lawyers fo juft, who with flippery tongue
Can do what you pleafe, or with right or with wrong,
Can it be by law or by equity faid,
That a buxom young girl ought to die an old maid.

Ye learned Phyficians, whofe excellent fkill,
Can fave or demolifh, can cure or can kill,
To a poor forlorn damfel contribute your aid,
Who is fick—very fick— of remaining a maid.

You Fops, I invoke not to lift to my fong,
Who anfwer no end, and to no fex belong,
Ye echo of echoes, and fhadow of fhade—
For if I had you—I might ftill be a maid.

From the (BOSTON) CENTINEL.

TO THE MEMORY OF
MARIE ANNE CHARLOTEE CORDE.

Who voluntarily defcended to infamy and murder, for the reftoration of defpotifm and proferibed nobility, in *France*.

AS down the ftreams of horror's black domain,
Float the dear iffues of defpair and pain,
Thy name vile murdrefs fhall its courfe difplay,
And guilt ineffable emblaze its way;
Shall like lewd Jezebel's from age to age,
Forever live——but live to ftain the page,
Whence facred virtue beams to blefs mankind,
Difpel vile error, and illume the mind.
Not the vile wretch, who hir'd by thirft of gold,
His faith abandon'd and his mafter fold,
Nor the firft arch revolter of the fky,
Who arm'd by pride produc'd a war on high;
From nobleft rank, to mifery's abyfs fell,
And hift,—a prodigy of guilt in hell,
Shall to the world in future periods fhine,
Inftampt with deeper infamy than thine.

PRIDE,

AMONGST all the other paffions, rules mankind generally with moft abfolute fway; but more efpecially the *fair* part of the creation, whofe incenfe is hourly offered up to her fhrine, and to whofe fervice they are eternally devoted. Yet this adored, this apparently amiable *Lady*, is the occafion of more vexation of mind and mifery, than half the other paffions together. A blind partiality to ourfelves, makes us in our own eyes the moft agreeable and perfect of the whole creation; and in proportion as we admire ourfelves, and as *pride* tells us we are deferving of it, we diflike and contemn all befides. Hence arifes all that ftrife and contention in which we fee mankind daily involved;—hence the nice *punctilios* of *honour*, by which many *fools* are deftroyed; and hence the neglect and general inattention to thofe whom providence has placed in an inferior ftation.—From pride frequently comes war and bloodfhed. Pride begets envy—malice; and from thefe proceed quarrels among the national adminiftrators—inteftine broils—civil difcord. It occafions jealoufies and difputes, even in *holy orders*—In fhort, it is a fource of difcontent, wretchednefs and mifery to all mankind.

MORALIST.

DEATH feems to enter a cottage only as a gentle deliverer from the miferies of human life; but inthe feats of grandeur with infult and terror To languifh under a gilded canopy, to expireon foft and downy pillows, has a more gloomy afpect, than at the call of nature, to dieon the grafsy turf, and refign the breathlefsclay, back to its proper element. What does a crowd of friends or flatterers fignify in that important hour to the moft gloriousmortal? Which of his numerous attend-ants would ftand the arreft of death, defcend intothe filent prifon of the grave for him, or anfwer the fummons of the fupremetribunal?

——————With ftealing foot, Time follows mortals; overtakes the fwift; ftops the career of youth, and clogs the wheels of trembling age; and to one common doom brings kings and peafants, conquerors and flaves.

A SINGLE MAN, who wifhes to be engaged for the next year as a TUTOR in a private family, to take charge of a few fmall children, who could come well recommended, will hear of a perfon that wifhes to employ him, by applying to the printers.

MOODY AND PRICE,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, That they have juft received a quantity of
BROWN SUGAR,
COFFEE,
RUM,
MOLASSES,
SALT, loofe and in Sacks,
GIN, in cafes,
CANDLES,
CHOCOLATE, &c. &c.

Which they will difpofe of at their ftore at Rockett's, on moderate terms; and will take in exchange every fpecies of Produce, at its higheft price.

They have alfo on hand, a quantity of beft SWEDISH IRON, NAIL RODS, and CASTINGS; and as their object is to keep a general aflortment of IRON of all kinds, thofe who wifh to purchafe, will find it their intereft to apply as above.

Rockett's, November 13, 1793.

M'Credie & M'Millan,

Have received, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Which they will fell low for CASH or PRODUCE.

They have likewife on hand,
SUGARS,
COFFEE,
BAR IRON,
LIVERPOOL SALT,
NORTHWARD RUM,
TEAS, &c. &c.

John Taylor,

BRASS AND PEWTER FOUNDER,

Near the Court-Houfe—Richmond;

With gratitude acknowledges the favors already conferred in the line of his bufinefs, and begs leave to inform the public, that he has on hand, of his manufacture—*viz.*

BELL metal fkellets and mortars, warranted for a century,
Brafs pump chamb-rs, fmooth bored to any diameter,
Brafs cocks, of the Engliih and Dutch forms, large and fmall,
Harmonic bells for waggon horfes, in fetts from four to twelve,
Brafs and irons (or dogs)
Rifle mounting,
Branding irons,
Coach mounting,
Candlefticks,
Pewter candle moulds, 4, 5, and 6 to the lb.

ALSO,

MADE TO ORDER—*On the fhorteft notice,*
Bells, up to 700 weight,
Brafs weights and meafures for county ufe, neat and durable,
Patterns for iron foundery ufe, RAIS'D in brafs or white metal,
Pewter ftill worms, which come very low (the pernicious effects of copper being fully proved)
Iron grates, with brafs fronts, very neat, and eafily kept clean,
Copper Fan lights, for the tops of doors and windows, with fancy ornaments,
Brafs valves for water clofets, or forcing pumps,
Mill inks, after the improved plan of a remarkable hard compofition,

CASH, or a high price in exchange, given for all old metal.

N. B. Kept at the foundery, a fet of weights and meafures for adjufting by, according to the act of Aflembly in that cafe provided.

TO BE SOLD,

On Friday the 28th of December next, to the higheft bidder, at the town of Warren, in the county of Albemarle,

Forty likely Virginia born

SLAVES.

Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchafers, on their giving bond, with aproved fecurity, to carry intereft from the date if not punctually paid.

November 9th, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on the night of the 3d inftant, a buihy headed MULATTO WOMAN, named AMARILLA, about thirty years of age, is tall and ftrait, has a bold countenance, and fpeaks fmart; fhe took her child with her, about 18 months old, named Rachel, who can fpeak and run about, and is a bright mulatto. She alfo took with her feveral fuits of cloaths, and I fuppofe will endeavor to pafs for a free perfon. She was bred on Back River, near Hampton, and formerly belonged to JOHN MOORE, on Back River.

Any perfon apprehending the faid Negro Woman and Child, and fecuring them in any gaol, fo that I get them again, fhall receive the above reward if out of the county, and if in the county or the vicinity of Richmond or Manchefter, FIVE DOLLARS.

JAMES DICKINSON.

Richmond, October 8, 1793.

On the 2d of December next,
(and the fucceeding days)
WILL BE SOLD
At Public Auction,
Part of the Ship Argonaute's Cargo, lately from Canton;
Conffting of

95 Chefts, & 100 half-chefts		Hyfon Teas.
85 ditto.		Souchong & Peckoe.
125 do.		Hyfon Skin.
80 do. & 250 half-chefts		Camphoy.
120 do. & 200 do.		Campoay.

The above Teas are frefh, and of the firft quality, and to be feen at James Vanuxem's Stores, No. 73, Water Street, Philadelphia.—The whole will be fold for approved notes, at 60 and 90 days.

JOHN A. CHEVALLIE.

Richmond, Nov. 11, 1793. (5 t.)

Mitchell & Gairdner,

Have juft OPENED A SUPPLY of

FALL GOODS,

Which, with their former Stock, compofing a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, will be SOLD on moderate terms, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, at its current value.

Richmond, Nov. 5, 1793. (3w)

THOMAS MASON & Co.

Have juft received, and are now opening, a few doors above the Eagle Tavern, and oppofite Doct. Current's

By the Bellona from London, Betfy from Liverpool, and Sally from Bourdeaux,

A very general aflortment of
FALL AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS;

Which, being defirous of difpofing of immediately, they are determined to fell at the *moft reduced prices*, by the PIECE. A very generous difcount will be allowed for Cafh, every kind of Produce and Public Securities taken in payment.——Among thefe Goods are elegant LOOKING-GLASSES; CHINA and MILLENARY; beft LONDON PORTER, and OLD FRENCH BRANDY.

They are in daily expectation of the remainder of their GOODS, by the Nancy from Whitehaven

Fine Young HYSON TEA, and a few Boxes of very beft SPANISH SEGARS.

☞ CASH *given for* WHEAT *and* TOBACCO.

Hotel Lottery Tickets,

Warranted undrawn, fmall prizes taken in payment, and cafh given for prizes in faid lottery.

Richmond, Nov. 5, 1793.

Robert Macartney,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, That he is now opening, at his ftore oppofite the Poft-Office, and next door to Meff. Willism & George Richardfon, Goldfmiths and Jewellers;

A NEAT ASSORTMENT *of*

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the prefent feafon;

Which he is determined to difpofe of on very moderate terms, for Cafh or any kind of Country Produce.

He takes this opportunity of returning his fincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for their kind encouragement to him fince his commencement in bufinefs, when under the firm of MACARTNEY & ARGYLE; and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors by his endeavours to pleafe.

Richmond, October 29, 1793.

Aft, Bingham, and Company,

Sell, at their STORE on the Main-Street, oppofite Col. *Gamble's*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

HOSIERY, SADDLERY,
EARTHENWARE, &c.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

As they have their Goods direct from the different Manufactories of Europe, they flatter themfelves they will be enabled to fell on very moderate terms.

☞ They have a fimilar Affortment at their Stores in *Peterfburg* and *Norfolk*.

Richmond, Sept. 12, 1793.

FOR SALE,

For CASH, or on a CREDIT of from Six to Twelve Months,

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, about 28 years old, with or without her TWO CHILDREN, the eldeft 7 and the youngeft 4 years old; they are all very likely, and the Woman is an excellent cook, waiher, &c.——Apply to the printers of this paper.

Juft Imported, by
JOHN AND THOMAS GILLIAT,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

FALL GOODS,

Which they will difpofe of both by wholefale and retail.——All kinds of Produce, as well as Public Securities, will be received in payment, at the higheft cafh value.—A very liberal difcount will be made for prompt payment.

☞ The Copartnerfhip of JOHN and THOMAS GILLIAT, will be diffolved on the 1ft of January next, at which time the bufinefs that has been carried on under that firm, both in London, and in Richmond, will be then difcontinued.—All thofe who have unfettled accounts with the above Copartners; will fee the propriety of coming immediately forward, in order to obtain their adjuftment; thofe who are debtors, are requefted to make payment as fpeedily as poffible, orto afcertain their refpective balances by bond or note, when, every indulgence that is conffient with the prefent fituation of the parties, will be granted them.—Such as have been long in arrear, muft be fenfible of the neceffity now, of their making full provifion to difcharge their refpective balances, as alfo toenable them to make immediate payment, as the indulgence that has been already granted, and is fo liberally extended to them, is now become impoffible to be further continued; therefore to prevent any painful alternative (which will inevitably be the immediate confequences of a non-compliance) it is truffed fuch as have been long delinquent, will not be found backward in difcharging their accounts, on or before the expiration of the above time.

Richmond, November 4, 1793.

THE COPARTNERSHIP formerly carried on under the firm of COLIN DOUGLAS, and latterly under the firm of COLIN DOUGLAS & CO. of which the fubfcribers are the conftituent members, will expire the firft of next month; and as COLIN DOUGLAS is about leaving this country, he has put his books and papers into the hands of BOYD & KER, for a fettlement: All who are indebted from the bufinefs carried on under his own name in Manchefter, or under the firm of COLIN DOUGLAS & CO. in this place, are requefted to call on BOYD & KER, for a fettlement of their accounts; and all thofe who have claims againft C. D. or C. D. & Co. are requefted to fend in their accounts, which will be paid when adjufted.

JOHN BOYD.
JOHN KER.
COLIN DOUGLAS.

The Subfcribers have to acquaint the Public, that thofe who are indebted to COLIN DOUGLAS, or COLIN DOUGLAS & CO. are requefted to call on them for a fettlement of their accounts.

They have likewife to inform their friends to whom every indulgence has been granted, that they will be under the neceffity of commencing fuits indifcriminately by the firft of next month, and they truft fteps will be taken to prevent the difagreeable proceeding.

They have on hand an aflortment of

DRY GOODS,

which will be fold at a low advance, and a long credit with good fecurity.—They have likewife Weft-India and Northward Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Madeira, Port, Sherry, and Malaga WINES;—Salt, Iron, &c. which will be fold at reduced prices for CASH or PRODUCE.

BOYD & KER.

Richmond, October 15, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

On reafonable terms, or exchanged for land higher up the country, the valuable Plantation, called

BULLFIELD,

LYING on the North branch of the Pamunkey, which divides the counties of Hanover and Caroline, 9 miles above Hanover Courthoufe; containing Fifteen Hundred ACRES, Five Hundred of which are low grounds of the firft quality, part of which being now in cultivation—the crop will beft give the character of the foil; only a fmall proportion of the high land has yet been clared, which produces fine tobacco, and wheat of fuperior quality.

The navigation of the river extends to this place, which will therefore moft probably be the depofit for commodities from above and of the returns from below.

JOHN LYONS.

Hanover town, Oct. 22, 1793.

FOR SALE,
My HOUSE and LOT,

In the city of Richmond, at prefent occupied by Col. Thomas Butler.——If it is not fold by the 25th of December next, it will then be for RENT or LEASE.—For terms apply to the fubfcriber, living near Richmond.

WILLIAM PRICE.

October 17, 1793. (10)